# THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

Telephone Calls.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.

ness Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....24

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: LONDON - American Exchange in Europe, 449

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard NEW YCRK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hetel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaste CHICAGO-Palmer House.

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It is a feeble fight the Democratic can-

didates are making. The trouble is their lack of ammunition. As a "mixer" the highly respectable

Judge Sullivan does not prove to be a onspicuous success. THE evening organ of the free-whisky

gang has been driven into a hole. couldn't face its own record. THE Democratic managers in the city campaign deal in vague and unsupported

charges: the Republicans meet them

with facts and figures. THE distinctive characteristic of the Evening News is that of "knowing things that aint so." Just at present it is feel-

ing the ill effects of this unfortunate THE intensely respectable Judge Sullivan was put on the Democratic ticket in order to aid in the "vindication" of

Sim Coy. He does not shine in the role

of assistant to the ex-convict.

THE News says a good many Demccrats in Coy's ward want him defeated. The Journal hopes so, for their own and for Shufelton's sake; but Mr. Coy did not nominate himself. "A good many Democrats" took a hand in that transac-

THE rows down in Oklahoma indicate that the residents are getting tired of governing themselves without local laws. For the sake of peace and the reputation of the people, the Territory should be organized without delay when Congress

An English trust of cotton-brokers has cornered the market for raw material. and over 100,000 spindles have already stopped in consequence. And yet freetraders expect us to believe the silly assertion that trusts and business combines depend upon the tariff for their existence!

THE News is in hard lines in its attempt to oppose General Coburn. Yesterday it said in one sentence that "he would make an excellent Mayor, even if that office had greater duties attached to it than it has," and in the very next sentence of the same article says "his election would be to the detriment of the public interests." Just how the election of an excellent Mayor could be to the detriment of the public interests, it felt that it was a matter of the utmost | it is no more unequally distributed now does not attempt to explain.

THE embargo on interstate commerce attempted by several State Legislatures last winter, in the passage of certain meat inspection laws, has been completely removed by the decision of Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court of Minnesota. He holds that such laws are in violation of the clause of the Constitution which provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, but it is not likely the case will be reached for several years, and quite imprebable that the opinions of both Judge Blodgett and Judge Nelson would be overruled by the justices.

It is generally conceded that Boulangism suffered a crushing defeat in the French elections of Sunday. In the Montmartre district, where the doughty General was extremely popular, he failed to receive a majority of the votes, a re-ballot being necessary. Only twenty-one Boulangists were elected to the Deputies in the whole country, whereas the monarchical conspirators confidently claimed a majority of the members. It is believed their full strength, after the re-balloting is concluded, will not exceed thirty-six. The total number of Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies will not be less than 350, while that of the combined opposition will be less than 225. Boulangism may not be dead, but the power of the conspirators to harm the republic has gone, and with it the attempt to re-establish Casarism and monarchy.

Ir seems the Democracy are going to make a determined and systematic effort to convert the people of this State to free trade. Mr. Edgar A. Brown, of this city, president of the "Indiana Tariff Reform League," publishes a letter in which he informs the public that the league is established to organize this State, "and we propose to keep at it till every precinct has an organization through which the head office at Indibeen organized, and the rest will be as soon as possible. Through this organization it is proposed to circulate literature, hold meetings, and set other influences at work to disseminate the doc-

can succeed in making the people of Indiana, or a majority of them, believe that the State has not prospered under a protective tariff and would be better off with free trade, they have a right to do it; but they will not succeed, except by misrepresentation and falsehood. All that is necessary to convince the people of the wisdom and practical benefits of protection is that they should know the facts, and they have a way of getting at these which is likely to prove mighty discouraging to the propagandists of free trade. Meanwhile, this movement, which seems to be gaining considerable proportions, should remind Republicans that the Democracy are not asleep, and should suggest the propriety of meeting organization with organization.

MORE OF THE RECORD. The Sentinel says the Republican city government "has got away with every dollar it could lay its hands on, and more than that could not be expected, even from the most accomplished and experienced gang." The Coy organ is wrong again. Its own party did a great deal more the last time it had control of the city government, for it not only spent every dollar it could lay its hands on, but increased the city debt nearly \$400,000 in two years. By raising the tax levy from \$1.10 to \$1.50 they obtained a large increase of revenue, and they not only got away with that, but piled up an enormous debt besides.

Some features of this period of Democratic misrule were astounding by their audacity. They increased the police force to ninety-two men, and its annual cost to \$90,000. This was thirteen years ago, when the city was not nearly as extensive or populous as it is now, yet the present force, all told, embraces only eighty-four men, and costs only \$60,000. The Democrats ran the police as a political machine, and it was by far the most expensive and most worthless force the city ever had. The following extract from an editorial in the News, of Feb.

28, 1876, tells the truth about it. It said: We shall pay this year for the services of ninety-two policemen, of whom it would be base flattery to call more than a score worth the buttons on their uniforms, a little over \$90,000, estimating the station-house expenses with those of the force, as the Council does. This is \$18,000 more than the estimate, and \$41,000 more than the ex-pense in 1873-4. To say that it is a monstrous extortion for the benefit of party depend-ents, that it is a fraud in the interest of the dominant party, is to say no more than everybody knows. The police department is a sort of Democratic pension office, with no very pressing duty but that of distributing pay.

That is the kind of a police force the city had during the last period of Democratic reform, and it was by such means as this that they not only "got away with every dollar they could lay their hands on," as the Sentinel says, but added nearly \$400,000 to the city debt. Other expenses were increased in the same ratio, and the city government was run in a reckless "let-her-go-Gallagher" style that was absolutely alarming to tax-payers. Conservative business men felt that the prospects of the city would be materially injured by the increase of debt and taxes. On the 29th of April, 1876, the News said editorially:

We hear of several manufacturers who talk of leaving in consequence of the op-pression of taxes reasonably apprehended under the continued rule of the men who have already made of taxation the most serious obstruction of property. Business cannot start it, and we see a ready that it is not going to try. Several establishments have gone, and building permits run lower than at any time for \* \* \* The weight of taxation is not the worst of the evils of partisan corruption and misrule. The taxes are wasted in idle or aggravated expenses. The revenue of the year is gone already, and an enormous debt with a big waste of interest is inevitable.

The enormous debt, with a big waste of interest, did prove to be inevitable. and has been a burden on the city ever since. During these two years of Democratic misrule city bonds were issued to the amount of \$515,000, bearing 7.3 per | twenty thousandaires. The wealth of May, 1876, approached all good citizens | under the protective-tariff system, and importance to rescue the city from "the gang" that was plundering it. The News said if the election should result in a would prove the most serious calamity that ever befell the city. "Two years," nearly 50 per cent. to our taxes, more than 100 per cent, to some of our expenses, and the present year, nearly closed, has mortgaged and consumed the whole revenue for the next year, paying a floating debt in warrants equal to the year's expenses, and making a waste of interest at the rate of \$50,000 a year." This was the city's last experience of Democratic reform, and now it is invited to try another dose of the same medi-

DEMOCRATS AND THE SALOON TAX. The course of the Democracy regarding the saloon tax ought to lose them thousands of votes. It is amazing that any person not engaged in or directly interested in the saloon business should oppose a tax so manifestly just and so plainly in the interest of public morals, good government and increased revenue. Aside from financial considerations the tax could be defended on moral grounds and as a restrictive measure, for it will materially reduce the number of saloons and the evils of the liquor traffic. But it is even more defensible as a financial measure. The \$250 tax will yield a revenue of at least \$75,000 a year-nearly three times as much as the amount which the city is now able to spend for street

The Democracy are opposed to this tax, and in the event of their obtaining control of the city government will repeal or reduce it. Every Democrat in the Council voted against it, and six of those who so voted are candidates for re-election. The Republican convention declared strongly in favor of retaining the tax. The Democracy were dumb as oysters on the subject, passing over in cowardly silence the most important issue in the campaign. They are assessing the saloons for campaign funds with the assurance that if they are anapolis can work and reach the people." | successful the ordinance shall be re-He adds that fifty-two counties have pealed. The ten Democrats in the Council who voted against the ordinance are: Messrs. Burns, Coy, Gaul, Hicklin, Johnston, Kelley, Markey, O'Connor, Parkinson and Stuckmeyer. Burns, Coy, Hicklin, and Markey are candidates for

Reinecke, who also voted against it. If anybody thinks these men will not vote to repeal the ordinance he is badly mis-

#### THE DEAD NOVELIST.

There are few readers but will feel regret over the announcement of Wilkie Collins's death. Among the critics opinions differ as to his rank as a writer of fiction. Admirers of the modern metaphysical novel do not rate him among the best literary artists, but the popularity of his books attests his ability to entertain the public, and the fact that they were read by a class of people who countenance only the best specimens of literature is proof of their high quality. It is customary to speak of his stories as notable merely for the ingenuity of the plots, but the literary quality is of a character correspondingly superior to that of the plots. They are stories of marvelous happenings told with an art that makes them real. There is no visible psychological dissection by the writer. He makes his characters act, and by their actions their motives are laid bare to the readers. For skill in narration and for the evolution of plots no novelist excels him. For affording absorbing entertainment his books still stand at the head. Whether he is to be classed with Thackeray and Dickens is not a matter that discriminating readers consider. His style is unlike theirs. He worked a different literary vein and worked it in a way no one else has rivaled, sthough he has many imitators. People who remember their sensations in reading "The Woman in White," "Armadale," "The Moonstone," and "Poor Miss Finch," do not look for tales of like interest from newer writers. He was one of the great novelists and did good part in adding to the literature which makes the world forget its cares and burdens.

THE city tax rate in Indianapolis is 90 cents on the \$100, and the bonded city debt is \$1,405,500. According to "Hicks's Statistics of Leading Cities in the United States," only one other city has so low a tax rate. Our city debt is less per capita, or according to population, than that of any other city of the same grade. Pittsburg has a debt of \$53.05 per capita; Baltimore, \$60.34; Boston, \$66.24; Philadelphia, \$35.14; Cincinnati, \$81.56; Cleveland, \$23.60; Toledo, \$38.67; Rochester, N. Y., \$41.68 Minneapelis, \$22.80; St. Paul, \$26.01; St. Louis, \$48.04; Indianapolis, \$12. The present city debt was all created prior to 1877, and \$515,000 of it during the two years of Democratic misrule, from 1874 to 1876. It has not been increased a dollar since 1877. Since that time the city revenue has been very small, but the city has lived within its revenue and made many valuable improvements, as Tomlinson Hall, the new markethouse, City Hospital, etc., all paid for out of the regular tax levy and without creating any debt. There is not another city in the United States that can make as good a showing.

Ex-Governor Gray delivered a speech on the tariff question at Scottsburg, the other day, in the course of which he said: Our present form of government may be said to have commenced when the Constitution went into force, or when the first President was inaugurated, April 30, 1789 and from that date to the enactment of the present war tariff was seventy-five yearsthree-quarters of a century. During all that time there were not twenty indviduals in the country worth over a million of doll-ars each, the wealth of the country being diffused among the people. During the past twenty-five years—one-fourth of a century—under the present war tariff, there have been created millionaires by the thou-

It is doubtless true that there are a good many more millionaires in the United States now than there were thirty years ago, but there are also a great many more thousandaires and ten and cent. interest. As the city election of | the country has increased enormously than it was before, or than the wealth of any other country is. Governor Gray makes a radical mistake in supposing continuance of the Democratic policy it | that wealth was more generally or equally diffused under free-trade or tariff for revenue only. It was poverty that was it said, "have added largely to our debt, diffused. Free trade is a great diffuser of poverty.

PROF. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, of Boston, says the letter in the New York Sun announcing his candidacy for a congressional nomination is a "fake," and that his first business on reaching New York will be to call on the Sun and demand retraction. The Sun may be a base deceiver, and be willing to cast discredit upon a distinguished member of th Democratic party, but the Journal is not that sort of a paper. We hasten to assure Professor Sullivan that the Jour nal's recent nomination of him as Democratic candidate for President was made in good faith, and still stands. was made in recognition of the fact that a large portion of his party regards him as a bigger man than "old Cleveland."

SPEAKING of the destructive storms that have been sweeping over Mexico for month an Eastern paper says: "The difficulty would be to find one part of the world which has been free during the summer from these unwelcome visitants." The great trouble with your down-Easterner is his provincialism. Just because storms have raged on the Atlantic coast and the rains have descended with almost daily regularity since last May, he assumes that all the world is afflicted in like manner. It he had spent the summer in Indiana or anywhere in the fairly large territory between the Allegheny mountains and the Pacific ocean he would have found what was for the most part very delightful weather. To be sure, it was a little damp in the early season, but this only enhanced the charms of the later months. It has been on the whole a pleasant season in the

THERE can be no doubt that the present method of hiring ball-players and holding them to their contracts contains some odious features, but it is doubtful if the remedy suggested in the proposed co-operative scheme would be efficacious. People will have less faith in the integrity of the clubs when they pass into the hands of a lot of schemers and speculators, than if owned by responsible citizens of the communities in which they play.

CAN it be possible that the national capital is becoming jealous of Indiana's Gretna Greent For years past Jeffersontrines of free trade. If the Democracy re-election, as are Aldermen Clark and ville has held undisputed sway over the

minds of Southern couples whose hearts longed to beat as one, but whose parents threw barriers in their way. Now comes Washington with a bid to marry eloping couples at \$1 a knot, and no questions asked, and, if our correspondent is correct, the bids are being accepted at a rate that promises to make plenty of work for the divorce courts a few years hence. The Falls cities should see to it that Indiana interests in this line are fully protected. even if the justices are compelled to cut rates to their rival's level.

THE tension between Boston and New York on the base-ball question is becoming positively painful. The newspapers of both cities teem with double-leaded editorials admonishing their respective nines to do their best, and a Boston paper has gone so far as to promise \$1,000 to be distributed among the players of that club if they bring home the pennant.

WASHINGTON is furbishing itself up for the Knights Templars, and promises a gorgeous display of decorations. It doesn't seem to reflect that members of the Masonic order are plain, retiring persons, not given to spectacular effects.

An item in an evening paper reports Union Station gate-keeper as saying that he had no "indiscretion." It is the opinion of the traveling public that these functionaries have a great deal of this quality.

THE Johns Hopkins University is to have a chair of poetry. This would seem to mark the decadence of the theory that "poets are born, not made."

Or course the Democracy stands no show in the new States. They are too much alive out there to waste any time with backnumber politics.

APPARENTLY Boulanger did not win in the French elections, but he showed surprising spryness for an alleged political

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

An Ohio man has written Jay Gould a begging letter every day for the last 450

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is expected at Sydney in October. He is described as being "in radiant health." ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, Episcopal Bishop of western New York, will have been in the episcopate twenty-five years on

ADVERTISEMENTS in London journals indicate that the purchase of cast-off court suits, artificial teeth, etc., "for export," is quite a considerable business.

It is officially announced from Madagascar that the Queen of that country has taken her annual bath. Her loyal subjects are wondering how she survived the ordeal. HENRY WATTERSON is totally blind in one eye and is able to see only dimly with the other. When he writes he bends his head so low that his nose almost touches the paper.

M. EIFFEL, builder of the tall tower of Paris, is expected in Quebec shortly to build a \$5,000,000-bridge across the St. Lawrence, which would make a continuous roadway from ocean to ocean on Canadian

In the great Prussian field marshal's own immediate branch of the Moltke family there have been eight Ministers of state, four generals and one admiral, all in the Danish service. MINISTER REID has met with great social

success in Paris. He has so many invitations that he is able to accept but few of them. He and Consul-general Rathbone have become great chums, and Mr. Reid will greatly regret the Californian's departure from France. WHILE strolling through the Paris exhi-

bition, the other morning, Mr. Edison accidentally hit upon a tool that he calculates will save him something like \$6,000 a year. It is a chisel worked by hydraulic pressure, and will enable him to reduce his labor by eighteen hands. THERE is a secret organization in Balti

more, Md., the object of which is to protect its members from unfortunate marriages When one of the club feels that he is fall-ing in love he confesses to his fellow-mem-bers and they appoint a committee to in-vestigate the matter and advise him there-Joseph Boyle, a New York oyster-deal-

er, speaking of the late coast gale, says: 'The waves churned up the mud, and I'm afraid it has settled over our beds and smothered the oysters. We had an oyster which ran 1,800 to the barrel, and it was the fattest oyster I ever saw. It made a great hit in New York, but I don't know now it is coming out."

LEPROSY is now attracting the attention ger some months ago reported from Key West that there were at least one hundred cases of the disease on that island. Dr. Morrow says that the spread of the disease in the United States is a possibility. It is far from being restricted to a few uncivil-ized localities. It now prevails over more than one-fourth of the habitable globe.

THIRTY-FIVE thousand Spaniards last year emigrated to South America, and ten thousand to Algeria. The Basque provinces. the Asturias and Galicia are furnishing thousands of sober and able-bodied workers for the Argentine Republic. The Spanish government tries in vain to dissuade the people from leaving their homes. They prefer free land and high wages in the new world rather than low wages and crushing tax ation in the old.

MISS WANAMAKER, who is now visiting the Harrisons at Deer Park, is a tall, lithe in his opinion the assets of the company, young woman, who looks as though she could fence, row or wield a racquet. She is rather handsome, and her face indicates perfect health. She is clever and witty, and is a great reader. Mrs. Harrison takes a great fancy to her and is anxious to have her with her as much as possible. Miss Wanamaker is not fond of general society, but likes to meet people of intellect, and can hold her own in conversation with the cleverest men and women in Washington

THERE is a man living in Hartford Conn., who deserves the prize for absentmindedness. A few days ago he was having his boots blacked by an Italian street boot-black. Just as the job was finished and the gentleman had picked out a nickel from his purse, an acquaintance stepped up and began talking. The first gentleman absent-mindedly put the nickel in his pocket and gave the purse to the bootblack, who seized it and disappeared. The purse contained \$2.15. Since that time the Italian has been asked to give it up, but refused. So the gentleman has had him arrested, and he will be charged with theft

ENGLISH noblemen are beginning to invest largely in real estate in Australia The Duke of Manchester, who has paid many visits to the antipodes, first set the example, which has been promptly followed by Lord Rosebery and Lord Brassey. Lord Carnarvon, too, owns city property in Melbourne and has an estate in western Australia. But long ago Lord Sherbrocke then Mr. Robert Lowe, barrister-at-law at Sydney, had purchased landed property in New South Wales, some of which he still holds. When the gold fever broke out, however, his agent, thinking it presaged the ruin of the colony, put the larger portion on the market, when it was sold at a sacrifice. Had Lord Sherbrooke retained it he would now be numbered among t, he would now be numbered among

OLIVE SCHREINER, since the phenomenal success of her "Story of an African Farm." has developed, it is said, "from a plain, shy, retiring girl into a brilliant, self-poised woman, with many pretentions to beauty."
She has large, brown, oriental eyes, and a manner of great fascination, particularly to men. She could be a lion in London society if she would, but she goes nowhere, is absolutely unreliable, and can rarely be seen in her own house. At the woman's seen in her own house, and can rarely be partially or wholly shuttin; off the gas.

No Shortage in Natural Gas.

New York, Sept. 23.—Calvin S. Brice said to-day that the reported shortage of natural gas in Pittsburg and elsewhere is an artificial one. The natural supply is increasing, but in order to obtain better prices from customers the companies are partially or wholly shuttin; off the gas.

dinner recently given in London, she accepted the invitation to preside, but never turned up, in spite of frantic telegraphing right and left. Mona Caird presided in her stead. She is an ardent Socialist, and upon the rare occasions when she invites a friend to dinner directs her to bring her own beef-

JAMES GORDON BENNETT is nine and forty years of age, and has been the sole proprietor of the Herald during nineteen of them. He is a citizen of the world and has an income of something like \$750,000. He spends the greater part of the year in Europe, where he is almost better known than in America. He speaks French like a native, and is a champion polo player. He is also much given to hunting, and his yachts have on more than one occasion been the scenes of most exuberant festivity. He is unmarried, albeit once engaged

#### COMMENT AND OPINION.

In suppressing polygamy and building up an efficient common-school system, Utah is stamping out its big Democratic majority vigorously and preparing the way for its admission to statehood.—St. Louis Globe-

PUBLIC hostility to such trusts as have used their power to plunder the people does not justify the prevalent in:pression that there is something wicked in the very nature of the organization. Its power comes from the same virtue which lays the foundation of all property, and, therefore, of all civilization, namely, from self-denial.—New York Tribune.

No Republican politician will be found to agree with the Democratic and mugwump papers which are commiserating President Harrison for having overworked himself making removals. Philadelphia, Boston, and scores of other cities, offer eloquent proof that President Harrison has made haste far more slowly than President Cleve-land.—Philadelphia Press.

THE best physical culture is that which comes through work. There is no better gymnasium than the smithy or the plowhandles. Where this is impossible, the physical training is best that fits any one for the work he ought to do. Physical exertion for no other purpose than the acquirement of superior strength is wasted at best. At its worst it is demoralizing.—St. Louis Republic.

NEITHER wealth nor poverty is a crime. The standard of good citizenship should be measured by duty well and faithfully done. The employe who is honest, industrious, who meets all the requirements of true manhood, who fulfills his duty to himself, his family and his neighbors, is entitled to all the honor that attaches to his wealthy employer who possesses like qualities.

—Washington Post.

THE government has fully discharged or is discharging its indebtedness to the true soldier; to the soldier who was recreant it owes nothing. Let the true soldier in turn discharge his debt to the government. If he saved it from open and armed treason let him preserve it from the howling mer-cenaries who in his name are shouting that patriotism, past, present, and prospective was, is, and always will be a so-much-amonth sentiment.—Chicago Times (Dem.)

No man is bigger than a party, and in this case there has been no injustice done to Mr. Tanner. His management of the Pension Office was not satisfactory to the ad ministration. Was the administration to resign, or was Tanner to resign? Those gentlemen who are reported in Democratic organs as disgruntled because Tanner resigned may be called upon to defend that gentleman's administration of the Pension ffice. Are they ready to do it?-New York

ENGLAND is pursuing the right course for us in her devotion to free trade, and it will not be many years, if she adheres to it, before we shall take possession of her market and supply her steel rails as well as other things. Should she, in order to prevent this, whip around and adopt a protective system, then that would become her na-tional acknowledgment of the soundness of our policy and of the true statesman-ship of the Republican party.-New York Mail and Express.

## PUBLISHING-HOUSE FAILURE.

Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, Forced to the Wall, with Liabilities of \$400,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 .- The mammoth publishing house of Belford, Clarke & Co., which has a large establishment here and branches in New York and San Francisco, went to the wall to-day. This afternoon judgments were entered against them in the Circuit Court for \$29,885 in favor of the First National Bank, and for \$13,000 in favor of S. A. Maxwell & Co. Attachments were issued, but shortly after the place was closed by the sheriff, and a receiver was appointed by Judge Shepard. The failure of the house, while a surprise to the general public, had been expected for some time by those who were familiar with the firm's standing. Belford, Clarke & Co., started in business here about ten years ago, and was perhaps the largest publishing house west of New York. They were extensively engaged in publishing standard works, in this respect they were one of the largest houses in the United States. Lawyer Newman, attorney for several creditors and also for the receiver, said that three things were responsible for the failure. In 1886 their entire plant was destroyed by fire, causing a net loss to them of over \$150. 000. The firm promptly resumed business but during the last two years they have suffered very heavily by the failures of customers. The collapse of one firm in San Francisco lost them about \$70,000. In ad dition to this, the competition between Eastern and Western publishers, particularly on standard works, has been so brisk that the market has been wholly destroyed much so that books which two years ago sold for from \$1 to \$1,50 now bring from 25 to 50 cents. Mr. Newman said that consisting of stock, accounts, plates, cuts, dies, copyrights, etc., would amount to about \$400,000 and the liabilities to about \$350,000 or \$400,000. The principal creditors are the Crowe Printing Company, over Donohue & Henneberry, \$75,000 the First National Bank of Chicago, \$30,000. and S. A. Maxwell, \$13,000. Besides these. there are three heavy creditors in New York and San Francisco. Mr. Newman said the receiver would continue to issue Belford's Monthly, a magazine which the firm has been publishing for some time, which has a subscription list of over 25,000. Another lawyer, discussing the causes of

he failure, said that Andrew McNally, Rand, McNally & Co., who is Mr. Belford's father-in-law, had been backing the firm for some time, and that his refusal to indorse the firm's paper prompted the First National Bank to enter up judgment. The attorney thought that if Mr. McNally had not discontinued his support the firm might have pulled through.

Thomas C. Hammond, a member of the firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., leather merchants, is the receiver. His bond is for \$100,000. Prior to the appointment of the receiver, Donohue & Henneberry, who are among the largest creditors, filed a bill, in which it is stated that the broken corporation's capital was \$500,000, of which only \$200,000 had been paid in. The nominal assets, according to this bill, amount to less than \$200,000, while the indebtedness will

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The sheriff to-day took possession of Belford, Clarke & Co. place of business in this city on an attachment for \$25,000 obtained by C. F. Shepard as assignee of the claim of the First National Bank of Chicago. The Brooklyn branch has also been seized. Bradstreet say the business was started in 1879. The house had trouble in 1880 and 1881, but came out all right both times, and was extending

Attached at New York and Brooklyn.

its business largely until a fire in 1886 somewhat crippled it, and it has since been reducing its expenses. It did business largely on borrowed capital.

## A MOB'S HORRIBLE CRUELTY

Innocent Wife and Husband Strung to Trees and Nearly Strangled to Death.

compelled Under Terror to Confess the Killing of a Child, Which a lerward Mysteriously Turns Up hit e and Well.

ELDORADO, Kan at 23.—The details of the mob trial trader is neh law of Alonzo Edwards and his wild Mery, at Rosalia, Kan,, are of the most revolting character, and reveal a sky of inhuman treatment seldom met with even in the administration of border justice. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Henry Bloomer and wife were engaged as farm hands on the farm of George Dudley, jen miles from Rosalia. Last Tuesday Mrs. Edwards was left in charge of the house while the rest of the farm hands were sent to the fields to work. To her was intructed the care of the threeyear-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer. When the party returned to the house for supper in the evening the child was missing. Search was instituted, and no trace of the child could be found. The nearest neighbors were summoned to join in the search, and all night long they tramped over the fields. Mrs. Bloomer was active in the search, and when the morning came and no trace of the child had been found, she fell exhausted in the field, and had to be carried to the house. Not until o-day did she recover sufficiently to rise from her bed, and only then when the good news was brought to her that her child had

been found alive and well.

All day Wednesday and Thursday the search was kept up, and still no trace of the child was found. By this time the whole county had been aroused, and fully one thousand men, women and children, had joined the party. Thursday night the crowd was organized in a definite manner and placed four feet apart and the whole country was then tramped over for fully two miles in every direction. During all this time Mrs. and Mr. Edwards displayed an indifference to the child's fate that aroused suspicion, and they were questioned closely.

Their answers seemed to be indefinite to the excited people, and they were taken in charge by the mob and arrested under lynch law. The mob divided itself into two parties, one took charge of Mr. Edwards and the other was given the wife. Mrs. Edwards is a large woman, of emotional character, and when commanded to confess the crime under penalty of being hanged if she did not, she finally said she had killed the missing child. She had thrown a stick of firewood, she said, at a rat in the kitchen and had hit the child by mistake, killing it instantly, and had thrown the body in the creek. She was told to lead the party to the place where the body had been thrown. She went to a place about half a mile from the house. and indicated it as the right place. The creek was dragged, but Mrs. Edwards's statement could not be verified. She was taken to the nearest tree and a rope placed around her neck. She was told the fate that awaited her if she did not tell where the body of the dead child was to be found. She repeated her former statement. Then she was given an opportunity to offer prayer, and was then drawn up from the ground. She was allowed to remain suspended in the air for a minute until her face became black from impending strangulation. She was then lowered to the ground in an unconscious condition.
When she revived sufficiently to speak, she was asked if she was ready to tell the truth. "If you are not," the leader said.
"you will be hanged the next time until you are dead, and your husband will be burned at the stake." The poor woman was actually too badly frightened to speak, and, assuming her silence to voluntary, the mob again fastened the rope about her neck and she was again suspended in the air. This time she was permitted to remain longer, and when cut down she was more dead than alive. The mob was about to hang her a third time, when Bloomer, the father of the missing child, interfered and persuaded the mob to desist, only, however, because, if Mrs. Edwards's life should be taken, the body of the child could not be found. Mrs. Edwards was then taken to the house an placed in charge of a guard.

In the meantime that part of the mob which had Edwards in charge had attempted to extort a confession from him. He protested his innecence. He, too, was hanged from the limb down. Still he maintained that was innocent. Again strung up and again cut down. He could not be made to confess. Friday night the prisoners were placed in the jail here. From that time until this morning a mob varying in numbers from 500 to 1,500 has continually surrounded the jail, clamoring for the lives of the accused. The sheriff barricaded the doors, and, arming himself and jailors, kept the mob at bay.

Early this morning the missing child was found alive and well, sitting on the door-step of a farmer near Rosalia. Where it had been all the time is a mystery. It is too young to speak plainly, and give It is supposed that it was kidnaped and returned when it was found what excitement its disappearance was causing.

When the news of the finding of the child was brought to this city the mob could not be made to believe its truth until the child itself was produced and was recognized by its mother as her own. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were then released. They are still suffering from the effects of their harsh treatment. The marks of the rope where it had cut into their necks are plainly visible and indicate their suffering must have been great. An attempt will be made to prosecute the leaders of the mob.

## RACE QUESTION AND RELIGION.

### It Is Giving Some Trouble to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—The race question is beginning to give some trouble in the Protestant Emiscopal Church of this State. Many of the clergyman are opposed to a declaration on the subject and believe in a negative policy. A stand the other way is taken in an interview published to-day with Rev. Walter C. Clapp, assistant at Mt. Calvary, the fashionable high church, and rector of St. Mary's, the colored church of this city. He says:

"It is certain that something must be done with the race question. If not, the work among the colored people will certainly be seriously injured, and cannot be carried on successfully. I think the church should, in some emphatic way, declare itself, so that people can understand its posi-tion in regard to the colored population. The church should make it plain that on the race question it is at least as large-hearted as the Nation. That would be the true spirit of catholicity. The only ground of distinction, if there must be any, should be on the line of intelligence and actual ability, so that a colored man intellectually equal to a white priest, proven to be so by his theological and collegiate graduations, should be so recognized by the church. The colored people fully recognize this, and ask nothing more than a recognition of ability and worth among them. I have even heard colored persons favor an educational limit to the right of suffrage under the laws of the State. All they ask is that there shall not be a color line drawn as such. I am decidedly of the impression that if the church would speak her mind a large majority would take the same ground that I do. the church is going to do anything for the colored people she should at once lay aside her temporizing policy and express, by emphatic resolutions, her catholicity on

## Their Bodies Were Robbed.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Friends of the nine men who were drowned last Monday night by the explosion of the yacht Lee were robbed. It is known that the men